SPEECH

HON. S. S. COX,

ARMY APPROPRIATION SILL,
Mr. STEVENS. I move that the House
resolve itself into the Committee of the
Whole on the state of the Union.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Holling in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the bill of the The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Holman in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill of the House (No. 209) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1863, and additional appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1862.

The CHAIRMAN stated that, in accordance with what appeared to be the understanding of the committee last evening, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Cox] was entitled to the floor.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I obtained the

due; of this war which would annihilate its were not bad sense, sir, it would be nonthe people. If his speech had been made by tion? Or was it to gratify what he thinks a Democrat, it would have been said that it was the popular predjudice and impatience, was an attempt to aid secession; to cripple our credit at home and our honor abroad; to consequences? Why did he not go to Genundermine the popular faith in the power of eral McClellan and verity his facts before he 

his speech, he would discourage the Army this mischievous line of debute. in their efforts, and the people in the pay- But, sir, my colleague compels me to ex ment of their taxes. His speech will aid the amme into his merits as a unlitary critic par rebellion, not so in the because it was spoken by him as because it seems to be part of a plan, "movements," here in Congress and else outside and inside of this House, to beget where by civilans. My colleague will admit

errors our general had committed. The ar- and mount, upon the wings of speculation, ticle rend was so full of slander and false and hood that he himself corrected a part of it.

"hourly converse He charged the Commander in Chief with With kings and emperors, and weigh their councan elersly holding back our eager for months. He charged him with denying to them the victory which was within their lefter their ill-placed statues." to command over three hundred thousand. Mr. GURLEY, I said six hundred thou-

Mr. COX. I have read the gentleman's speech in the Globe, and I am right. He further said that it was not only anti republican and unwise, but alarming to the last degree. He found fault with his plan-as he claimed to know it-to attack the enemy's claimed to know it—to attack the enemy's whole line at one at all paints. He said this was unwise because it was impossible. He did not approve of the general's "nice and precise adjustment of military affairs" before the Army moved. He wanted the Army to coverwhelm the enemy without waiting for their coverwhelm the enemy without waiting for the liouse may remember that I opposed overwhelm the enemy without waiting for the liouse may remember that I opposed to several to see our army match to see our army match to see our army match the enemy's match upon Richmond. Not one of us ever and awims, or sinks, or wades, or creeps or fies" and awims, or sinks, or wades, or creeps or fies" until luckily, he met—what think you, noble Representatives?—a herd of stampeded cat the who were from my own beloved district the Army moved. He wanted the Army to the remember that I opposed overwhelm the enemy's laughter; when seiorders from Washington city. He then un-dertook, by a statement of facts as to the affairs at Romney, in Missouri, and in Ken-Commander in Chief. He demanded that the Army should move at all hazards, unre. I have a letter, written by a member of tucky, to depreciate the character of that we did not move soon, our reputation as a military people would be about equal to the Chinese; and then my colleague wound up his apeech by the figure of the anaconda, in which he tried to be humorous at the expense of General Scott, who originated the trope, and finally he was for stirting up the anaconda, even though, like the snakes from Tenedos in Virgil, they wound their toils around the most sacred of our hopes to crush them forever. This is the analysis of my colleague's speech.

On the very eve, sir, of the most important movements, and when, too, our Atus in one section has already given carnest in carrying out one part of General McClellan's scheme, we have this most inopportune display of impatience against General McClellan. I would rather have heard it from any Chinese; and then my colleague wound up his

as a "streak of light" in the gloom. I do not believe that he will delight in such hailing, coupled with such railing at his friend the general. It is too much like the "all hail" of the witches to Macbath. [Laughter.] There lurks a sinister object in this congratuation.

I was a member.

Mr. CON. Then my colleague has been a renegade to his ancient faith. I am serry for it. We would be unworthy of our fathers and if our land, did we lire our own

an army with one head. He wants a many the absolute necessity of unity of movement by our armies, under one direction, my col-league, to strike at General McClellan, would change the military system, which has ob-tained from the time war began or armies were levied. My colleague has a military wisdom beyond all human comprehension.— Because our Army is large we must, on this logic, dispense with its proper organization. There is the more need of one executive head to so vast an array as this Army of half

m repose the hopes and the confidence of tion? Was it to display his military crudi-

ding to the practice now obsolete, a prison a skillful commander, or had, like the genin a sea bound castle.

I do not understand, nor will I attempt to analyze, the metives of my colleague. It I were to judge of his intent by the effect of the con essed blunder at Ball's Bluff, in which many brave men were lost, I could tolerate

my colleague's military structures. It his facts are no better than his concin-tons—and I will demonstrate that neither are correct—this speech will only go for what it is worth—the scelding of an unmilitary Congress—was a black-mith's shop to have our watch the scelding of an unmilitary Congress—was a black-mith's shop to have our watch the scelding of an unmilitary Congress—was a black-mith's shop to have our watch the scelding of an unmilitary congress—the scelding of an unmilit horse shod. We do not go to Carolina My colleague began with the cry that gen | cheese, [laughter] nor to the Western Reerals are nothing; that if any general was in serve for cotton. I can well imagine how a gress!

But, sir, criticism on the art of war, to be valuable now, must be backed by specific study and experience. What has been the study and experience of my colleague?

Run. [Laughter in the galleries.] It may be in Milton, where he is described as flying be remembered with what jouund levity the "Oer bog, or steep, through strait, rough, dense, with the part Congressmen played at Bull that the soldiers got in the way of the Con-

this House and published in an Ohio paper, of my colleague. It is a thing that never which details, with graphic accuracy, the took place. saw in the accession of Mr. Stanton a streak which details, with graphic accuracy, the of smilight, for he (Mr. Stanton) was like part displayed by truculent Congressmen on brave BES WADE, of Ohio. He thought, it that day. I will have it read at the Clerk's

The Clerk read, as follows:

"Just us the dragoons turned back, a cry wa

scheme, we have them those inopportune any play of impatience against, General, McCleblan his first commission. I remember to Cleblan his first commission. I remember to the special to accept this mark of our Government. Stopportune any of the than a Ohio member. Only gave McCleblan his first commission. I remember to the special to accept this mark of our Government. Stopportune any of the capital to accept this mark of our Government. Stopportune any of the capital to accept this mark of our Government. Stopportune any of the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to accept this mark of our Government and the special to the thing the special the

gressman.

Mr. GURLEY. I desire to say that I am not the author of it.

Mr. COX. But to the account given in this letter. It is this Wabs, "firm and bold," whom my colleague culogized as, so "brave," and who was heraided in the New York Trithis, commend the good sense of Mr. Cox. Mr. Chairman, I obtained the acting was sensible, what sort of sense is it to the elaborate attack made by my colleague to the elaborate attack made by my colleague was sensible, what sort of sense is it to the elaborate attack made by my colleague to the elaborate attack made by my colleague was sensible, what sort of sense is it bune as likely to succeed the sick and dying Max advancing, that of my colleague was advancing, that of my colleague was advancing, that of my colleague was advancing. Leaving his campaign in Missouri by certain parties for the post now held by Mr. Stanton, and whose reelection to the Senwar of this was been less upon the eagle and more upon the been less upon the eagle and more upon the was been less upon the eagle and more upon the been less upon the eagle and more upon the skill and who was heraided in the New York Tri.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I obtained the machine was heraided in the New York Tri.

Max advancing, that of my colleague was advancing, that of my colleague was reference who was urged by certain parties for the post now held by Mr. Stanton, and whose reelection to the Senwich desired now by a faction at home, and who is lugged into this debate to be glorified here that he may shine at home. It is this Wade, with the aid of Chandler, who is this Wade, with the aid of Chandler, who in Missouri; how much he perceived of the "cocked his Maynard in the attitude of bat- value of the fortifications around St. Louis—Again, my colleague makes the specific present managers. I wish that my colleague sense. Why did not my colleague, if his motive was good, go to the President, and with his speech; but I give more significance to his labored effort because it betckens a plan—and in which my colleague plays his role—to get rid of the gallant Major General, in the control of the president of the gallant Major General, in the control of the president of the president of the gallant Major General, in the control of the president of the president of the control of the gallant Major General, in the control of the ga Washington, will be now gratified to learn that the Congressmen won the Bull Run bat

tle against our own soldiers. [Laughter.] I refer to this precious bit of history to show how Congressmen fit themselves for My colleague yesterday said he was at Bull Run, and made as good a retreat as Sigel. He was a-ked then about the battle of Fred ericktown, in which he said he was present. Mr. GURLEY. I did not say I was pres-

ent at that battle. Mr. COX. Very well. He showed in an wer to the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. KELLOGO, ] whose brave brother in-law fought that fight, that he knew nothing about it .-My colleague said he preferred not to go into details." I wanted the details, sir. I needed them them to estimate the military experi distrust and sow discord. I do not know that he is not a military man by education, ence of my colleague. It his part had been sir, how much weight will be attributed to nor a soldier, like Falstaff, on instinct.— as inglorious there as it was at Bull Run, I

not be surprised at military wiseneres in Concompetent, to take him away. He read fine scholar, as is my colleague, might, like from the Richmond Dispatch to show the errors our general had committed. The arto being at Bull Run. His masterly activity on the retreat he admits. How that retreat was effected I only know from rumor. I have seen it reported-and parhaps it is as apochmy colleague, after his fatiguing race to Cen-treville, and having passed that point with the speed of Gilpin—and not having the ben efit of a carriage like the Congressmen who kicked out of it the cowardly and tired sold-The country was thoroughly disgusted iers besmutched with their cartridges in bat tle-was careering along like the devil [laugh-

he remembered with what jouing levily the or rare, House adjourned to go over to see our army With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way,

the adjournment then on the ground that, stampeding propensity, [laughter;] when seiby going over the river, we would only get zing upon the extreme rear of a mble ox, he in the way of the soldiers. It turned out was borne from the field, holding on with a vigourous prehension to the tail of the animal!

[Great laughter.]
Mr. GURLEY. That is a posticul sketch

Mr. COX. I am glad to hear it. Mr. EDGERTON. I rise to a question o order. It is out of order for members of the House to applaud, cheer or laugh in the manner they have been doing, [laughter,] and I

Mr. COX. Does the gentleman make that pint on me? I have not applauded, cheered or laughed. Mr. EDGERTON. I submit that order

should be preserved on the floor of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is well taken. Mr. EDGERTON. I hope the chair will

enforce the rules.
The CHAIRMAN. The chair is satisfied that when gentl men consider the impropri ety of any disturbance, it will not occur a

Mr. WICKLIFFE. I acknowledge a violation of order. I laughed; but for my life's command. Knowing this and reasoning upon

yield to his colleague?

Mr. COX. I do not mean to convey the impression that my colleague wrote it. It is a scrap of history written by a Republican Con glory of his nostrile is terrible. He paweth did here—in the organization and equipment n the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage; neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet. He saith among the ist's learning, and a soldier's skill to bring trumpets, hal hal and he smelleth the battle afar order out of chaos. He found troops without off." [Great laughter.] The psrallel fails only in one regard. While the war hope of Job was advancing, that of my colleague was re-

in cash, I mean; what estimate he made of martial achievements he witnessed in the rap, he did not, and we cannot, tell. One thing he corrects to-day, and we must deduct the battle of Fredericktown, though I understood him vesterday to say he was there. But Clellan's orders, and in spite of orders.— That was his point, if any. Now, I happen to know that there was nothing in General McClellan's orders, to forbid that movement on Fredericktawn. As I understood the case, by General Grant, of Cario, to follow after Jeff Thompson. He overtook him nnexpect edly, and fought well. General Grant approved and complimented his action. I wish that my colleagu would cultivate

minister of the Gospel, and is full of faith in ing to him the fullest "soul liberty" in relig-He believes that Zollicoffer is now in glory; of the gates or the lessening of Marshali's rious movements to cut off Jackson. Gentulk. He can, with his eye of saith, and in the cal Jackson had a shorter distance to return to his universal henevolence, see the Felstaffian Winchester than General Banks had to march Kentuckian, this mountain of secession to out off Jackson's retreat, besides the river, mummy, squeeze through the celestial doors, [laughter.) and larding the golden pavements of the New Jerusalem, [laughter;] but he cannot exercise a little faith, just the size of mand to cross the river under these circum

sagecity of our accomplished young general. General Lander then sent unother dispatch Oh! if there is one thing more beautiful to General Banks, criticizing the President, than another; it is that trust which we re pose in another in dark hours of trial and death. It is said that reason was the first-born, but faith inherits the blessing. Reason is apt to be fallible, short sighted, eager, impetuons, and impatient of contradiction, while faith is gentle and docile, ever ready to listen to the voice, by which alone truth and that terrible disaster. He knew what gentlewisdom can effectually reach her. God has created two lights-the greater light to rule contemplative night-faith; but faith shines only so long as she reflects something of the illumination of the brighter orb. Where a

man has no faith he has no light of reason.

There are some things in which a man must exercise his trust. The American people, unlike my colleague, have read the history of General McClellan. They know his military studies, his travel and observation, practical railroad life, his mode of dealing with men and bodies of men, his pru dential reserve, his unfailing patience, patriotism, and confidence in his own resources They know that the enemy would have been glad to have had him at the head of their forces. They know that he has never blundered; that he is safe, if not brilliant; that his power to surprise and combins are rare qualities of his military genius; that his knowledge of topography, engineering, and field strategy, his method and industry, and his quick apprehension of military strength and weakness, eminently fit him for this high

general. It is too much like the "all hall" of the witches to Macheth. [Laughter.] There lurks a sinister object in this congrate plation. It was intended and a plating the state of the carried of the witches to Macheth. [Laughter.] when the general capital plating in the state of the carried of the witches to Macheth. [Laughter.] when the carried of the carried o them out, lithough one poor devil got in is spite of us, and we lagged the infernal cownard two miles. I finally opened the door, and he was tumbled out,"

Mr. COX. Now hear what these brave Congressmen actually did to stay the tide of retreat:

"The other side of Centreville we had overtaken them had been experience of Bull that the served, the Served the Served that the served, the Served the Served the Served that the served the Serv

mit. [Laughter.] I saw in his band the conserved was that they would either beat ourselves—except Mosais—by them; and all with load voices commanded one and all to halt, or have their brains blown out. Our action, instance and the sword, and Bull Run did not beat was a spring to death of the sword and bull Run did not beat was a spring. It is to dash by, and we select the brilled-ruins of their was to death of Malita; and I knew that his new "son of Malita!" [laughter] could care out to appear in force in southwestern Missouri; but he takes care to be within convenient or persuase framiently excited, and the rest, our band desperately struggling, commanding, entreating, and threatening, as for a son we, I away from a son was a say; "Let it be so recorded." [Laughter.] but he takes care to be within convenient size at to say; "Let it be so recorded." [Laughter.] and desperately struggling, commanding, and threatening, as for any art I away from the Boston mountains, where he can be said to say; "Let it be so recorded." [Laughter.] and desperately active gling, commanding, and threatening, as for any art I away from the Boston mountains, where he can be said to say; "Let it be so recorded." [Laughter.] and desperately active gling, commanding, and threatening, as for any art I away from the Boston mountains, where he can be said to say; "Let it be so recorded." [Laughter.] and threatening, as for any art I away from the Boston mountains, where he can be said to say; "Let it be so recorded." [Laughter.] and threatening, as for any art I away from the Boston mountains, where he can be said to say; "Let it be so recorded." [Laughter.] and the people, that no delay of General Buell's movements are attributable to their seeds of General Buell's movements are attributable to any orders from McClellan. On the contrary, he has ordered him to hasten with all dispatch; not to lose a day or an hour in the accomplishment of the design to selze the mountains, where he can be sufficient to the same and the people. The same and Mr. GURLEY. I wish to ask my colleague.

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The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield to bis colleague?

Mr. COX. I do not mean to convey the im.

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Mr. COX. I do not mean to convey the im. of the troops. General Halleck found, it is true, a fire paper organization. He has labored with a statesman's foresight, a publicconcentration, and required arms, transportation, and supplies, which General McClel lan has strained every nerve to afford—
There has been no delay by any orders of General McClellan. His orders to Halleck, as to Ruell have been to hurry his movements as fast as it was safe and possible. I state these as the positive facts of the case;

> the strength of the Fremont horse, what which he is not permitted to question-and I suppose to quote—that some ten or fifteen thousand confederate troops, near Romney, sand, and the capture so easy was not made, that from his military life, that he was not at because an order came from headquarters has my colleague any actual experience? Has I do not care who is his authority. I ques-he ever killed any one? Did he ever see a tion it here, and now. My colleague reads man killed in battle? Did he ever speak to certain telegraphs which have strangely come a man who saw a man killed in battle? Did into his possession to show that Lander and he ever hear the whiz of deadly lead? Was Kelly dispatched that they could take the his heart brave and his face unbianched? My rebels, and all that was wanted was an or colleague quoted that fight to show that a der; and prestol here they are. We have hattle could be fought and won without Mc- had a good many such successes in anticipation. I believe we had one at Piketon. is said that General Lander telegraphed and General Kelly sent a messenger to apprize each other of the absolute certainty of success. General Lander I admire for his caution and it was fought by Colonel Ross, who was sent intrepidity; but I will state the facts to which I suppose my colleague refers. I state them correctly. General Lander went to relieve General Kelly at Romney-Kelly being sick. He reached Hancock on the 5th of January He found the enemy, under General Jackson some faith in General McClellan. He is a on the other side of the river, in considerable strength-say fiteen or six cen thousand .the salvation of all men. I glory in accord | The enemy had driven a few of our troops across the river. When General Lander ion. His creed includes the salvation of all reached his point, the enemy were shelling, --embracing in its comprehensive ath Jeff or about to shell, Hancock. Gen. Jackson Davis, Jeff Thompson, Wigfall, and all that summoned General Lander to surrender .crowd of conspicuous sinners. [Laughter.] -- Lander declined. Jackson shelled away at he can even see Humphrey Marshall enter- inforcements. General McClellan sent one of John Brown-"the pearly gates of Para- once. While there, General Lander sent dispute.

General Lander then sent another dispatch lan replied that General Lander was "too suggestive and critical." I think here is the rub: McClellan had seen enough of the Ball's Bluff business—that affair which I do not man from New York depicted so graphically that to cross a river like the Potomac, in the tace of an enemy, and with no means of retreat, was almost insanity. He did what a prudent general, having his own plans that tured, ought to have done; and here I distinctly say that General Banks, wrote a letter, in which, from his stand point, he en-tirely commended the action of General McClellan. And now, and here, we have our general arraigned by my colleague on not authentic; and when, so far as we can see, my colleague's mili ary experience does not reach so far as to tell, by practice, the rear rank from the front, or the breech

ron: the muzzle of a musket! I have replied to these complaints in detail. Now for these general complaints of no movement, so glibly rehearsed by the

gentleman.
It is complained that McClellan has not moved, that nothing has been done, and that nothing is about to be done; that he does not et curious people know what he is about .-If he is doing nothing, as they allege, he has no hing to divu'ge to these curious gen lomen. command. Knowing this and reasoning upon this, now that the night is upon us, they will undo it is to let them know it, for they are

and that too when the enemy have all the advantage of an equal army, a railroad for advantage of an equal army, a railroad for the view. Let him take another glass and concentration in the rear, and a power of clear his vision.

grand army. He had to construct interior-ments, and make the Army effective in ma-ny details. This he has dode. Indefatiga-ble even unto sickness, he has accomplished what my colleague's "brave Wake" could never have done, had he studied tactics and what my contegues brave wake could never have done, had he studied tactics and war for a century. And third, he never contemplated a movement on the enemy's intrenchments. It is not too much to say there that he intended first to have General Buell get the Tennesses road; that for this end he has given all his energies to hid him and hasten him in this purpose. All that Buell siveness; but here we have it again. They belong to that class of skeptics who take

rebel army of the Potomac, not alone from mission, he is abused and maligned.

dred thousand soldiers, ready, eager, active, the fame of which is the pride of the western and trimmphant whenever they have had any soldiery? Do they know the calm confidence

her service, by plucking the laurels from his thus restore the Union? He has pledged brow, when there is not a soldier in that himself to the President that If he live, and battle who will not rejoice to see him wear be allowed to carry out in action what he has Virginia as for the strategy by which even the Mill Spring battle was directed, though

These ready military critics have not even at a distance. It was, as I said, a part of the militia training, which was so important his design upon the Tennessee railroad; and years ago, to make them experts. there is no impediment, but every encour-agement from him, for General Buell to for-1840, when the campaigns of Gen. Harrison

ard the movement to that desired end. In Eastern Kentucky, Humphrey Marshall Alabama. In fear for the late of Memphis, know that the rear rank stands right

North. There are compensations, perhaps unknown to my colleague, for this seeming disadvantage. Would that he would exercise is faith in some things inscrutible to him. But is there no credit to be given for the dred thousand men here? And all with the Secretary of War dabbling in slavery ques-

tions and trafficking in contracts. Hancock without effect. Lander sent for rehe can even see Humphrey Marshall entering, as my colleague from Cleveland once said
of Bank's brigades, by force marches at tains to the Ohio our right there is none to and the lamb shall be down together, and the

had charge of all these matters, and is enti-tled to share their mort, it was not my pur-We have gained as yet no great bloody bittle commensurate with the armies in the field Indeed, sir, I would prefer that the war sho d than by bloody carnage, if it were possible. legacy of this conflict. If it were possible close this war by the melting away or capitulation of the confederate army, the country would prefer it; General McClellan s not making this a war of vengeance, but

war for the restoration of the Union. To this end he has, by his comprehensive nergy, selzed the coast from Ship Island to Cortress Monroe. There is no example in sistory of a sea-coast so extensive, and a country of such area, surrounded and closed in by such a superior force as is the reballious

part of our land.

As the curtain lifes and this procession of facts transpire, we shall see the ment of the South dilating and emerging from its despondency. We shall see the loval men coming forth and gladly seize the musket to rally to the old flag.

The great mistake on the part of these

military fledglings, who criticise the conduct of the war, is, that they habitually underate the extent and strength of the rebellion, just as they underrated and contemned the alleged or fancied grievances of the South and their hold on the southern mind. I venture to say that this is the capital delinquency of the Administration, if they have been delin-quent. Had they realized the fact, "that a considerable body of insurgents had risen against the sovereign," which Vattel alleges tenances of a humane code of warfare, exchange of prisoners, &c., we might have had less difficulty and more honor in the conduct of this immense ordeal by battle .-Those who do not recognize the fact of the immensity of this rebellion will find at every step difficulties about belligerent rights on sea and land, and inhumanities which would sicken the heart of a savage. We must learn

by experience if not a priori. Even my colleague, with his Bull Run re to the Baconian system of induction, and by experience learn, and begin to learn by being a "child in arms." [Laughter] In surveying this grand field of action, from this capital to Santa Fe, he makes the mistake which the savan made when he supposed the moon an nihilated, because an animalcule had crept

where seconsion may have its fit eternal his army to a certain destruction, by assaid here in a larger measure, when gentlemen doom. [Laughter] ting an enemy equal in number to his own, and that, too, in their intrenchments.

My answer to this querulous questioning is, first, that my colleague hinself gives a teason why no movement could have been made the past three weeks, because he says that the artiflery would go under the mod.—
Very well; does he want that done? Had the roads been on the Zist of July last as they are now, my colleague would not have been able to escaped the compationship of my friend from New York. Second, when Gen. McClellan took command here—I say it without any desire to reflect on General Scott—he found things disorganized, and no combinations between different parts of this grand army. He had to construct interection in ma. trained to it, when, in truth, they are only trained in the political convention and the talk of Congress and Globes, cannot apprehend that this revolution, which is the work of years and the movement of millions, is anything more than a little derangement of the political machine, which will regulate it self by some political compensation, or some act of revengelul confiscation; when it is not the glory of his death.

Judging by the remarks made there, one would make the country and the Government to Secessian, distatorship, chass, or destruction. Such political dyspepties and unitrial zamies ought to be sent home to teach bearing school misses the doctions that brought many members here—the beauty of John Brown's life, and the glory of his death.

Judging by the remarks made there, one would make that these gentlemon were all ready to receive and provide for the four millions of blacks who are to be freed by the were all provided for the jubile of freedom. But where will they get the food, or where will they get the food, or where will they fix the locus in quo for the festive seene? In Kentucky?—Ohio? Some of our soldiers, who have just fought so nobly unplished resists the exercise of anything short of Su could preme power with an elemental force that as and defies all the little expedients of carping

the line of their supplies, but from the line of their retreat!

In Kentucky we have more than one hunhis masterly strategy in Western Virginia, chance in a battle. McClellan's orders are for the speediest movement there possible.

pursues his schemes by sea and land, by river them, as well for his conduct in Western matured in design, that we shall soon see our

These ready military critics have not even

A former colleague of ours, in the days of were discussed by a brigadier general of the Michigan militia, with the grotesque humor has proved that while his spirit was willing, held up to the ridicule of the American Conflesh was weak-[laughter]-before the gress the peculiar military studies by which soldiers under Garfield. Zollicoffer has been the member from Michigan was fitted to the killed, and his forces routed; and nothing but sub-le criticisms on strategy, and the careful the impediments of nature prevented our reviews of battles. He ventured to believe soldiers from litting our ensign upon the that the militia general might have studied mountains of Tennessee, North Carolina, and the title-page of Baron Steuben enough to Seauregard is hurried out to Columbus, Kon- the front. [Laughter.] Bisides, the critic ocky, to avert the northern avalanche which on that occasion had the fortune to have been mpends there; while Buell, with consummate in the toils, privation, sacrifices, and bloody skill, is drawing his tatal lines around the scenes through which a militia officer in time confederates, as the lines have been drawn of peace was sure to pass. It is long since in Virginia. But it is said that the Potomac is blocks- the West, touched by the fints of Corwin's ded. So it is; but it is of no practicable dis-advantage. For all purposes of supply, we corn-stalks, umbrellas, hoe and ax handles, are in communication with every part of the and other like deadly implements of war overshadowing all the field, when lol the leader of the host approaches! Far off his coming shines. I need not describe his horse, the rising cloud, the rain, the retreat, retention of Maryland; the rescue of the melons are slaughtered, and the whinkey Virginia eastern shore; the constant preparadrank in a neighboring grocery. [Laughter.] If with such experiences the member from Michigan was regarded then as the prince of military critics, what shall we say now of the ons and trafficking in contracts, member from Ohio, whose gentle lie has Western Virginia we have held against been passed in the green pastures by the

> raised in benediction and prayer, and tuned to the sweet accents of love and mercy, Splitting with tremendous sounds our cars

[Here the hammer fell, Mr. Cor's hour baving expired. Leave was granted him to

I would leave as little hate as possible as the print the remainder.]

If a militia general was so well fitted for the task of criticism on war, a fortiori, what heed shall we not pay to my reverend colleague, whose only experience has been that of a Bull Run retreat? Such critics ought at least to know a spear from a pruning-hook, or a sword from a plowshare. It is doubtful they can tell an ambulance from a caission. They could not hite a car r dge without liting their tongue. The only fuse they know is a political funion; they can deploy around a convention or caucus, and fire the political thunder from the batteries of a demagogue, masked with the negro. If they fired a gun and should hit, they would do it, as did Winkle, when he killed the rook-he shut

his eyes and blazed away in timid despair.

My colleague is one of those whose political and prayers have ever been to be delivered from the mon of war. In times past he tho't more of Saint Peter than of saltpeter. When the Mexican war was declared, the class to which he belongs echood Summer's "true grandeur of nations," when he said "there was no war which was not dishonerable, and no peace which was not honorable." They sang the ironical Yankee slang of Hoses ligelow to the recruiting sergeant of Colonel Caleb Cushing:

"Fife away, you film' feller, You may fife till you are yeller, 'Fore you get a hold of me."

There, away down in some New England village, 'they kind o' thought Christ went agin war and pillage, and that eppyletts warn't the best mark of a saint." New, they are willing to swear "that the apostless were rigged out in their swallow-tail coats. an' marched round in front of a drum and a fife." Now, they agree to the ironical "John P.

Robinson—be Says they didn't know every thing down in Judge."

These men whose lives have been dedicated to considering the horrors of war and elavery, and whose consciences were very tender about the downtrodden when they wanted votes, now undertake, by congressional committees, declarations, and military sional committees, declarations, and initiary diatribes here, to set squadrons in the field, and to show McClellan now he is not doing it at all, or how he might do it with the aid of armed blacks so bravely and all at once. Not satisfied with the President of their choice; not content with that which they choice; not content with that which they dvantage of an equal army, a random of dvantage of an equal army, a random of concentration in the rear, and a power of combination impossible for our general.

But he has delayed too long here; and he is taken to task now because he does not move is only a small illustration of what we see here in a larger measure, when gentlemen because to a carried the devoted; not happy in the cain progress of a campaign which, so far as General McClellan is continued to the cain progress of a campaign which, so far as General McClellan is continued to the view. corned, has been comparatively successful, and certainly without blunders, they want a movement "at all hazards," even it it moves the country and the Government to seces-